

Table with weather forecast for Washington, D.C., including temperature and wind speed.

Quering Public Ledger

PENN GRADUATES URGED TO FOREGO SELF FOR NATION

Spirit of War Pervades Commencement at Opera House

DEGREES ARE CONFERRED

Colonel Henry Page, U. S. A., and James Hosmer Penningman Are Honored

The 1923 commencement of the University of Pennsylvania was held this morning in the Metropolitan Opera House.

Eight hundred young men and women, in the various departments of the University were awarded diplomas or certificates of proficiency.

The spirit of war pervaded the exercises, endowing them with an added solemnity.

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THREE CRIMINAL ALIENS ESCAPE DETENTION ROOM

German and Two Others Vanish From Gloucester While Awaiting Deportation

Three men, including a German, escaped from the Government detention station at Gloucester, N. J., late Monday night and have eluded the police and Federal agents.

The men, were Herman Martens, German; Mike George, a Greek, and Charles Warr, an Englishman.

A Federal investigation of the manner in which the men made their escape is in progress.

None of the soldiers on guard duty will be permitted to leave the premises until the investigation has been concluded.

HUNTS PURSUE BETWEEN LINES

Boston Man Searches No Man's Land in Daylight

With the American Army in France, May 23 (by mail).—Here's another little tale to show that it is not a torrent of shells that does the most damage.

The sergeant from Boston went out on patrol last night with a party that invaded the German first and second line trenches and returned without encountering anything but a hot rain.

It contained just thirty francs, or less than a dollar, but it was a hot rain.

Mrs. Busch Leaves Ship Permitted by Federal Authorities to Go to Hotel

Key West, Fla., June 19.—Mrs. Adolphus Busch, widow of the millionaire brewer of St. Louis, and her companion, Mrs. Hans Baumann, accompanied by a Swiss nurse, are now confined in a local hotel under a guard.

The permit was granted by the Federal authorities to leave the steamship Mascotte last night.

Word from the authorities at Washington, D. C., has been issued that no American citizen should be permitted to pass between the two women.

Mrs. Busch was detained upon her arrival at the hotel by the Federal investigation as to her delay of a year in returning after war between the United States and Germany had been declared.

BOYS TO HEAR SWINTON

Originator of Tanks Speaks Today at Bristol

Major General E. G. Swinton, originator of the British armored tank, is in the city today to speak at the shipyard.

His words have impressed the shipyard workers, and the national service board has mapped out a busy card for him for the next few days.

DEMOCRATS SEE HOPE OF PEACE AT HARRISBURG

Rival Factions May Avert Clash Over State Chairman

BRENNEN AS EMISSARY

Unlikely Platform Will Contain Planks Opposed by Bonniwell

By a Staff Correspondent

Harrisburg, June 19.—The dove of peace was reported to be flying back and forth this morning between the camps of the rival Democratic factions, and there is a slight chance that the anticipated bitter clash over the election of a State chairman may be averted.

William J. Brennens, of Pittsburgh, former old guard leader and since 1914 a factor in the Palmer-McCormick wing, is reported to be the peace emissary who seeks to bring about a truce between the rival Brennens and Palmer-McCormick wings.

Brennen supported Guffey for the gubernatorial nomination, but announced following the primary that he would abide by the decision of the voters.

He took a prominent part in the parade which preceded the reception tendered Judge Bonniwell, the Democratic nominee, in the Dauphin County courthouse last night, and occupied a front seat at the courthouse gathering.

Palmer and Guffey Arrive A. Mitchell Palmer, Democratic National committee chairman, and Joseph Guffey, State chairman, arrived here late last night from Washington at the head of a long delegation of Democratic leaders.

Both Palmer and Bonniwell denied persistent rumors that they were to meet in conference today. J. Washington Logan, nominee for Lieutenant Governor, who came here with Robert S. Bright and other Philadelphia Democrats, also denied that any request had been made to him to withdraw in order to permit the naming of a "wet" candidate.

Palmer predicted soon after his arrival that the State committee would elect William J. McClean, of Wilkes-Barre, chairman, and expressed the belief that it would leave the drafting of a platform to a committee.

The Brennens forces likely will be permitted to name a committee to direct the gubernatorial campaign, and it is unlikely that the platform will contain anything antagonistic to Judge Bonniwell's plank in his personal platform. Both are considered concessions by the Palmer-McCormick leaders.

Wescoat Story Exploded A rumor that former Judge Wescoat would not be here for the meeting caused William J. McClean, of Wilkes-Barre, friends of the nominee frankly admitted that they did not know if the story emanating from the Palmer-McCormick camp was true and plainly betrayed their anxiety.

Their fears were relieved when Judge Wescoat appeared late in the evening with Henry Budd, of Philadelphia, and spoke of the edge of the significance which was supposed to be attached to his appearance here by an explanation after the meeting.

Judge Wescoat made it clear that no political significance was attached to his visit, that "Washington knew nothing of his intention to come, and that he did not consult any of the Palmer-McCormick leaders before accepting an invitation to speak. He spoke, he said, because of his friendship for Judge Bonniwell, who, he believes, if elected, would be continued on Page Two, Column Seven.

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TURKS ATTACK U. S. HOSPITAL AT TABRIZ, PERSIA

Moslems May Force War by Looting Consulate and Raiding Hospital

Washington, June 19.—What may prove to be an act of war against the United States occurred at Tabriz, Persia, when the Turks took that town, occupying the American and British consulates and attacking the American Hospital, according to reports reaching the American minister at Teheran.

The flag of Spain was flying over the hospital, and the Spanish consul, representing United States interests at Tabriz, protested against the looting. Full verification of the minister's reports are lacking, but they are assumed to be true.

That these acts might lead to a declaration of war on Turkey by the United States was admitted by State Department authorities.

DEAD AUSTRIANS CHOKE DEFILES

Mountain Slopes Black With Bodies of Teuton Storm Troops

LOSSES ARE ENORMOUS

By AUSTIN WEST

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by The Public Ledger Company. In the Italian Zone of War, June 19.—Twenty-one divisions, or full three-quarters of the mobilized forces of Austria-Hungary, have been identified as participants in the actual battle. The number of cannon ranged against Italy is estimated at 7500, together with the enemy's entire aviation resources.

The din of battle is now loudest along the Piave, having died down somewhat on the Alpine front from Asiago to Montello, in the whole of which region the enemy losses have been stupendous.

Thousands of dead are heaped before the Italian lines in the mountain sectors, blocking the mule-paths and choking the defiles. Though endeavoring to obey the draft order to advance, the Austrians, for instance, along the twenty-five-mile stretch between Val d'Assa and Monte Tomba, Field Marshal Schreiner's mountain army left behind one-third of its storm troops strewn on the ground before withdrawing to their original positions.

Such desperate onslaughts upon Monte Grappa, always with fresh reserves, were broken upon Grappa Heights. Before the enemy desisted the crazy slopes were black with corpses and littered with broken machine guns and abandoned rifles and munition chests.

Austrian Objectives According to statements of prisoners, the Austrian objectives on the first day of the attack were Bassano, eight miles down the Brenta, and Treviso, eight miles west of the Piave. The attack along the Piave from the Venetian lagoons to Montello was aimed at possession of the main roads leading to Montebelluna, and to advance to all points west of Venice, thereby cutting off the Venetian plain.

General Conrad von Hotendorf's armies from Monte Grappa to Asiago were to sweep down upon Asolo and Bassano to prevent the retreat of the third Italian army from the Piave.

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THREAT TO FIRE DRAFT BOARDS

Army Suffers 144, While Marine Action Results in 130

LIST LONGEST TO DATE

Washington, June 19.—The War Department today announced 144 casualties, divided as follows: Killed in action, 28; died of wounds, 12; died of disease, 2; died of accidents and other causes, 3; wounded severely, 87; wounded slightly, 1; missing in action, 1; prisoners, 2.

Two marine lists reported today, totaling 130, divided as follows: Killed in action, 38; died of wounds, 7; died of disease, 1; and wounded severely, 82.

The officers on the army list follow: Killed in action—Lieutenants Edward W. Flower, Youngstown, O.; Isaac V. Coltra, Bluemond, Ill.; Gordon Kaemmerling, New York city. Died in airplane accident—Lieutenants Donald A. Bigelow, San Francisco, and Albert H. Coward, Enley, Ala. Wounded severely—Lieutenants John D. Filley, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Will A. Forward, Rockton, Ill.; Harold C. Mills, Troy, N. Y.; Robert B. O'Laughlin, New York city; Dean D. Sturges, Uniontown, Pa.

GERMANS VAINLY HURL DESPERATE ATTACKS TO STORM RHEIMS; ITALIAN RESERVES READY FOR ENEMY BLOW ON THE PIAVE FRONT

City's Capture Ordered "At Any Price"

THREE DIVISIONS HURLED IN VAIN

Assault Made by 36,000 Men on 15-Mile Front

HALF CIRCLE THROWN ABOUT OBJECTIVE

Bombardment From the North

INFANTRY BLOW HEAVY

British Recapture Position on the Flanders Front

Paris, June 19.—A desperate German attempt to take Rheims "at any price" last night was completely blocked by the defenders, the French War Office announced today.

(Rheims and Soissons were the termini of the line driven against by the Germans in the Marne-Aisne offensive of May 27. Rheims is on the French right wing.)

The assault was made on a fifteen-mile front between Vignay and Fort la Pompelle, forming a complete half circle about the city on the north, front east to west.

Thirty-six thousand Germans (about three divisions) participated in the reported attacks.

French Communiqué "Yesterday at 6 p. m. the Germans launched a violent artillery bombardment on the whole Rheims front, from Vignay to eastward of Fort la Pompelle," the communiqué said.

(Vignay is five miles west and slightly south of Rheims, Fort la Pompelle is in a corresponding position to the eastward.)

"German infantry attacked the French positions between those two points. The French resisted with full success the enemy assaults.

"Between Vignay and Ormes (two miles east of Vignay), the Germans were stopped by the French fire and hurled back several times upon their lines of departure. They were unable to reach the French lines at any time.

"In the vicinity of Rheims there was violent fighting with heavy enemy losses. The Germans were repulsed everywhere there.

"To the eastward of Rheims the fighting resulted to the advantage of the French. The Germans who penetrated the wood northeast of Sillery (two miles south of Fort la Pompelle) were hurled back by a French counter-attack.

"Prisoners taken in the Rheims region decline the town was attacked by three divisions (36,000 men) and was to be taken the same night 'at any price.'

London, June 19.—The British attacked and recaptured various sectors on the Flanders front, the War Office announced today.

There was active artillery firing during the evening in the Ancre Valley and Mercuric sectors.

During the night there was heavy shelling near Merris. "South of Hebuterne we made a successful raid last night," the statement said.

GERMAN COUP FAILS AT RHEIMS



A violent onslaught of three German divisions against the French positions defending the city of Rheims failed of success and was bloodily repulsed by the defenders. The sudden blow fell between Vignay, five miles west of the city, and Fort la Pompelle, in a corresponding position to the eastward. The attack was particularly violent between Vignay and Ormes and in the wooded area northeast of Sillery. At both places the Germans were hurled back.

U. S. DRAFTED TROOPS FIGHT LIKE VETERANS

Settle All Doubt as to How National Army Will Behave by Deeds in First Engagement

By EDWIN L. JAMES

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by The Public Ledger Company. With the American Army on the Marne, June 19.—The fine fighting of the Americans northwest of Chateau-Thierry has given an indication of what the men of America's National Army will do. While the units in the battles against the Germans on our Marne sector are old army units, for the last ten or fifteen days of the fighting drafted men have been in the front line and have shown the bravery and training of veterans.

Six days after our men halted the Germans on the sector entrusted to them and drove the Kaiser's crack troops back it became necessary to use reinforcements, men whom we drafted men. For ten days these boys have held their own and no other subject is a greater cause of favorable comment among high American officials than the way they behaved. They went through the heaviest sort of artillery fire without being "buffeted."

Wherever the drive comes the people in America should be prepared to hear of slight German gains. In the present war situation, this is almost inevitable, with the booby traps which are numerically equal and with the booby traps in the inside of the circle able to move troops for attack more quickly than the opposing armies can move troops to oppose him. But although there will probably be gains, they will be slight.

Whether the total of those gains in the next few months will be enough to bring the booby traps into play is what the Allied fighters must face. As long as the Germans keep up the drive for Paris, and that means this summer and the beginning of the fall, Americans will aid in defending Paris, and the booby traps delivered all his drives and enough American strength arrives to enable the Allies to prepare a big offensive of their own, the world may expect to see how well Germans retreat before the Red, White and Blue.

Another Blow Coming It was quiet on our front northwest of Chateau-Thierry today for the first time since we took over the sector more than two weeks ago. There is not the slightest doubt that the Germans are preparing to hit again, and the quiet all along the line means they are getting ready. It is not to be surprised that the Germans are the only ones who are getting ready.

Where Hindenburg and Ludendorff will make the next drive is not known. The Germans have considerable concentration of troops in the vicinity of Amiens. Military strategy might dictate a drive in the Champagne, to try to gain Châlons. Or yet again the booby might keep on driving direct at Paris and hit toward Compiègne again to straighten out the line from Montdidier to Chateau-Thierry.

But what is of more interest to Americans, he might try to punish the Germans by attacking Chateau-Thierry. Our successes there are a very serious thorn in the side of the German high command, and it would come as no surprise to have to face a savage thrust against our men through the German desire to achieve the moral victory by defeating the Americans. With the line in its present location it would be of no military advantage to the Germans to drive against the Americans, and an attack in the next ten days on us would mean only that the Kaiser wants to get even.

German Gains Inevitable Wherever the drive comes the people in America should be prepared to hear of slight German gains. In the present war situation, this is almost inevitable, with the booby traps which are numerically equal and with the booby traps in the inside of the circle able to move troops for attack more quickly than the opposing armies can move troops to oppose him. But although there will probably be gains, they will be slight.

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POLICE CONSIDERING WAGE-RAISE ACTION

Police of the city met at Tenth and Greenwich streets at noon today to decide what action to take regarding a wage increase. At the same time Director Wilson was notified that the pilots and engineers of the police and fire boats would not reconsider their decision to strike at midnight tonight.

ARDMORE MARINE KILLED IN ACTION

Joseph Y. Sanderson, of Ardmore, a marine, has been killed in action. His name appears in General Pershing's casualty list, announced today. Sanderson lived at 129 Cricket avenue. He was eighteen years old.

MOTORTRUCK CRUSHES BOY ON MARKET STREET

A motortruck carrying a 7500-pound load ran over a boy at Eighth and Market streets at noon. The truck had to be "jacked up" so that the lad might be released. He is in Jefferson Hospital.

Allies Push Teuton Back In Fossalta Region

FIGHT GROWS MORE VIOLENT

Austrians' Heaviest Blow at Extremes of Piave Line

DEFENDERS RESTORE ASIAGO POSITIONS

Also Maintain Advantage at Points on Menaced River

SITUATION FAVORABLE

Captured Teuton Officers Concede Big Drive Has Been Balked

London, June 19.—The Italians have large forces of reserves at strategic points back of the battlefield, ready to fling into the fighting should the Austrian drive become seriously menacing, it was learned authoritatively today.

In the Fossalta region the Italians pushed the Austrians back to the Piave River and captured Capodarte, cutting off the Austrians in the Meolo salient (four miles west of the river). But the Italians later were forced to fall back to the Piave line, still retaining a gain of a kilometer (about two-thirds of a mile). The Austrians have made a further slight gain at Montello.

Situation Favorable The Italian situation is more favorable than it was yesterday, it was learned from an authoritative source. The danger in the Montello salient is greatly lessened. Between the Brenta and the Piave Rivers Austrian gains were again checked.

Three Austrian attacks were repulsed between the Brenta and Piave.

Allied Initiative in Mountains Allied forces still retain the initiative in the mountain area of the Piave front, while the Austrians continue their principal efforts at both ends of the Piave River line, it was learned in last night's official statement. Italians also maintain an advance in certain points along the river.

While the greatest strategic danger to the Italians lay in the mountain, their mountain defenses, as a result of Austrian success there would be withdrawal of the armies along the Piave and probable evacuation of the Venetian and Treviso, the combined British, French and Italian forces stopped the enemy in their tracks.

Premier Confident "The enemy continues his advance along the mountain front and in the region of Montello," said Premier Orlando in the Chamber of Deputies shortly before midnight. He spoke with confidence.

"The enemy has made remarkable gains on the Piave, but all gains are being held by our troops. Our artillery has been particularly effective against the hostile forces on the right bank (western bank) of the stream.

"By counter-attacks we have taken several positions and captured prisoners."

Battle Lines Unchanged The general outlines of the Piave front have remained unchanged since the semi-official statement was issued from the Rome press bureau. Thrusts by the Italians in the sectors of the plateau and Monte Grappa restored the positions as they were before the Austro-Hungarian attack.

"We are holding our positions against repeated attacks area and along the line, the struggle is proceeding with keenness," said the official statement.

Cat Mauled "British regulations," the Italian ambassador, conferred with Secretary Baker presumably over the War Department's plans to send American troops to Italy. Mr. Baker declined to discuss the conference, but again made it clear that he would not feel at liberty to make any announcement concerning sending American troops to Italy until they had actually arrived there.

The plan to have American forces participate with the Allies on this front is in line with this nation's policy to share the military responsibilities with France, Great Britain and Italy on the Italian front, as well as on the present front in France and Belgium. Italian troops are co-operating with French, British and Americans on the western front now, and it is regarded as only logical that American troops should co-operate with the Italian army.

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Continued on Page Seven, Column One